

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AAPM	Association of Advertising Agencies
API	Association of Independent Press
CALM	Congress of Local Authorities
CEC	Central Electoral Commission
CCET	Centre for Continuous Electoral Training
CPD	Centre Partnership for Development NGO
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEC	District Electoral Commission
EEF	East-Europe Foundation NGO
EMB	Electoral Management Body
EU	European Union
GEP	Gender Equality Platform
LPA	Local Public Authority
MHLSPF	Ministry of Health, Labour, Social Protection and Family
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PCIO	Parliamentary Constituency and Information Offices
PEB	Precinct Electoral Bureau
RM	Republic of Moldova
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Women	United National Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WiP	Women in Politics
WEM	Women in Electoral Management

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

Executive summary

Over the past several years the United Nations (UN) has provided support to national and local stakeholders in Moldova in strengthening democratic governance and advancing women's rights through initiatives aimed at reforming the electoral system and decentralization of government. Following on these contributions, Women in Politics (WiP) Programme was designed to provide an enabling environment for increased representation and participation of women in politics. This programme was launched in 2014, through sole funding at USD 2,940,118 by Sweden through Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). Following agreement with the Embassy of Sweden, a one-year cost extension of the Programme has been granted for period January-December 2017, and the budget increased to \$3.485.690.

The assistance was grounded initially in the Swedish Country Strategy for Moldova 2011- 2014 which supported action to increase the number of women in leading positions in various social sectors and strengthened women's rights; and then aligned with the Swedish Results Strategy for Reform Cooperation with Eastern Europe, Western Balkans and Turkey 2014-2020 that supports the achievement of three gender focused results in Moldova including implementation of normative gender equality frameworks and strengthening women's participation in politics and decision-making. WiP Programme was implemented jointly by two UN Agencies: UN Women and UNDP and two Moldova based NGOs, Centre "Partnership for Development" (CPD) and East Europe Foundation (EEF).

"Enhancing women's political representation through improved capacity and enhanced support in Moldova" (aka WiP Programme) was designed to provide an enabling environment for increased representation and participation of women in politics, as response to the recommendations issued by the UPR Working Group and CEDAW Committee. Implemented jointly by two United Nations (UN) Agencies, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), this Programme continued the long-term engagement of the UN to support national and local stakeholders in Moldova in strengthening democratic governance and advancing women's rights through initiatives aimed at reforming the electoral system and decentralization of government. This support was grounded in the mandate of the UN and enshrined in its main strategic documents and normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment including UDHR, CEDAW Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and MDGs. Conditions for bringing more Moldovan women to the political and decision-making space have been created through significant contributions of WiP Programme.

Action focusing on women's political empowerment is an important angle to bring more women in politics. However, this may prove limiting in scope in areas where gender equality is poorly known and a political discourse is seen as disadvantageous.

Although significant progress had been made towards promoting women's political empowerment through Law 71, further support is needed to improve aspects of this law, as well as facilitate understanding and implementation of this legal framework at the central and local level, specifically after the electoral system was changed in 2017.

WiP Programme has contributed to sustaining results acquired through previous programming through creating/strengthening institutional and individual capacity especially at the central level. However,

more work is needed to consolidate these results at the local level and especially among disadvantaged groups and in the media as one of the main actors in advocacy work.

Gender equality and human rights considerations have been integrated into programme design and implementation. However, addressing discrimination and inequalities faced by women in politics should ensure that men also participate equally in programming as “agents of change.”

I. Purpose

The Programme “Women in Politics” (WiP) was implemented by UN Women jointly with UNDP in partnership with two civil society organizations - East Europe Foundation (EEF) and the Centre Partnership for Development (CPD) – during 2014-2017 with financial support from the Government of Sweden.

The overall goal of the Women in Politics Programme was to support the increased participation of women in politics and in the decision-making process by creating an environment conducive to their meaningful participation, and to support capacity development of women before, during and after the elections at the central and local levels. The programme also sought to promote increased public awareness of women’s contribution to political leadership and supports the realization of women’s rights and commitments undertaken by the Government of Moldova.

The programme has contributed to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Legal frameworks and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are reformed/adopted and/or implemented.

Outcome 2: Gender equality advocates influence legal frameworks and policies to increase women’s leadership and political participation.

The expected outcomes of the Programme contributed to the following **UN-Moldova Partnership Framework (2014-2017) Outcome(s):**

- 1.1 Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities; and
- 1.2 State bodies and other actors effectively promote and protect human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Programme Outputs and Results

Outcome 1: Legal frameworks and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are reformed/adopted and/or implemented.

National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2017-2021 and its Action Plan was adopted on April 28, 2017 based on Governmental decision no. 259 and published in the Official Gazette no. 171-180 on June 2, 2017. Strategy envisages under its *General Objective No. 1 Ensuring gender dimension a specific objective* and the Specific objective 1.1: Strengthen the legal and institutional mechanisms promoting women in the decision making. Under this objective, 12 activities are envisaged on women’s political participation.

The *Law no. 71 on amending and supplementing specific legal acts in the area of gender equality*², also known as the draft Legislative Package no. 180, was voted by the Parliament in the second and final hearing on 14 April 2016 and entered into force on 27 May 2016. The Law modified 15 legislative acts to ensure better respect of gender equality. The Legislative Package 180 was voted by an almost absolute majority of Members of Parliament (86 out of 87 present, 1 abstained). The adoption took place after nearly two years since the first hearing in the Parliament in July 2014. It was a culmination of a multi-year process that has involved all branches of Government of the country, as well as its civil society, media, experts and UN and development partners. Civil society organizations and gender advocates have engaged in long-term and persistent advocacy with Parliament and Political Parties. In relation to the introduction of a 40% gender quota on party lists, the very important clause for placement of either gender on party lists contained in the draft Law 180 was not voted. This will likely weaken the effect of the Law, due to the tendency of parties to put women in lower positions on their lists. Following adoption of the Law, the Women in Politics Programme worked on raising awareness of the new provisions among different groups, both duty bearers and rights holders, and towards the implementation of the specific provisions in the area of sexist advertising. In this regard, the draft Regulation for establishment and functioning of the Experts' Council in the field of advertising, with a special focus on sexism in advertising, was improved based on international expert review and consultations with representatives of state institutions and advertising agencies. The draft Regulation remained to be reviewed by the pertinent institutions, and subsequently to undergo a public consultation process and Government adoption.

The Programme also contributed to strengthening the capacities of the civil society Gender Equality Platform since it was established as it was instrumental in the adoption of the Law 71 and has been recognized as a key actor in support of Government efforts on gender equality. This is visible from their inclusion as a partner in the new National Strategy on Advancing Gender Equality (2017-2022) which is currently was approved by the Government in April 2017.

Despite the adoption of the gender quota, one of the major constraint is the perceived lack of political party leaders to adopt placement requirements. This still allows the possibility to party leadership to place 40% of women on the bottom of the candidates' lists.

Another significant constraint that may jeopardize the application of adopted gender quota for the 2018 Parliamentary Elections is the change of the electoral system³ for the Parliament from Proportional to Mixed Electoral System. Under such circumstances, the consolidated voice of the Civil society and development partners will have to be more present at the local level, encouraging local branches of political parties to nominate more women in Single Member Electoral Districts.

One more limitation that may endanger 40% quota in the Government composition is the new Law on Government adopted on July 2017⁴.

The CEC and CCET has played a leading role in the establishment of the International Association of Women in Electoral Management Bodies, an initiative that has enabled the Moldovan experience on gender mainstreaming in electoral processes to be shared with other countries' EMBs.

² <http://lex.justice.md/md/365019/>

³ The changes to the electoral system were introduced on July 2017 by Law no. 154
<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=370943>

⁴ <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=370935>

Drawing on its improved data collection and analytical capacities, the CEC and CCET have led to production of a comprehensive “eye-opening” set of sex-disaggregated data on different aspects of the electoral process which allows for monitoring of trends and advocacy by different actors.

Output 1: Capacity at national and sub-national levels to develop and implement legal frameworks and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making enhanced.

During its duration, the Programme supported creation and activity of the Gender Equality Platform (30 NGOs and individuals) and their Gender Equality Agenda for Actions which served as a baseline for advancing women during previous Parliamentary and local elections and which will be undertaken during the future ones to be undertaken during future parliamentary and local elections.

One-one advocacy with key decision-makers took place during numerous meetings organized at the initiative of CSOs in the course of the year, and during meetings held with UN representatives. Decision-makers both from Government (Prime Minister, Minister of Labour, Social Policy and Family) and Parliament (Speaker, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, MPs) were targeted.

The advocacy on TSM’s adoption and further on the promotion of the newly adopted legal provisions has been carried out through TV public debates with political parties, TV shows and press conferences. 10 TV spots on promoting gender quotas in politics and in the decision making, presenting the best practices examples of the states, which have already adopted the quotas, as well as TV spots on promoting the legislative innovations have been broadcasted on the national and regional TV channels.

The Gender Equality Platform (GEP) seized all the opportunities to advocate for TSM including through Public Forums, Position Papers, Declarations, Press Conferences, Press Clubs and public actions in front of the Parliament.

Mass media has been widely mobilized by the WiP programme to serve as an advocacy platform for TSM adoption. Media actors have expressed their position and their concerns about the lack of actions by the Parliament regarding the adoption of legislative packages, publishing numerous articles and stories advocating for urgent adoption of Package Law no. 180, mentioning the arguments for ensuring gender equality and increasing representation of women in politics and decision making.

Another way to advocate on adoption of the TSM was to contribute to the organization in 2014 and 2015 of several Forums aiming to promote women leadership and women’s equal participation and representation which have resulted in Resolutions requesting an increased representation of women in decision-making positions, including by being adequately represented in all Government coordination/advisory platforms through the means of TSM.

Also, in 2014 a study visit to Brussels has been organised for a group of 13 gender advocates representing Networks of Women Mayors, Lawyers, and Women with disabilities, Business women, Trade Unions women’ organizations, and Romani women from Moldova where these women-leaders have acquired valuable lobby and advocacy skills on advancing women’s political representation as a result of bilateral exchange meetings.

Public at large became more aware about the stereotypes existing in society on women's implication in politics and about the positions and profiles of women and men candidates and elected at the local level due to the findings of comprehensive research "Gender Equality Barometer", launched in May 2017. Main researches and legislative changes were illustrated in Infographics in three languages and widely disseminated via media and public events⁵.

Based on the fact that sexism in media and in advertising has been defined and regulated for the first time by the Law no. 71 (including establishment of sanctions for non-compliance), Women in Politics Programme focused specifically on the area of **combating sexism in advertising and media**, in partnership with the MHSPF and the Association of Advertising Agencies (AAPM). The legislation in the field of sexism in advertising and social advertising has been reviewed and relevant amendments have been proposed in order to correlate national legal framework to the international standards. A Guideline⁶ to assess sexism in advertising has been developed and published. The draft Regulation for establishment and functioning of the Experts' Council in the field of advertising, with a special focus on sexism in advertising was consulted in a series of roundtables and workshops with participation of an international expert.

In 2017, the Programme also conducted a policy review of the legal framework concerning incompatibility requirements that are applied to local elected officials (mayors, local, municipal and rayonal council persons). Given that most of the women involved in local politics come from the educations/social care fields while men come from business background, incompatibility provisions are expected to have a more disproportionate effect on elected women.

To intensify the advocacy efforts for gender equality, nine male champions have been identified to publicly express their commitment to women's empowerment and participation in politics and public life, and join the global UN Women HeForShe Solidarity Movement for Gender Equality. Three "call for action" video spots⁷ with the HeForShe champions' declarations to support women have been broadcast on TV with a nationwide coverage, including in Gagauzia, as well as widely shared on various on-line platforms.

Output 1.2: Capacities at all levels to promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters enhanced.

Over 10 organizations supporting women candidates and demanding women's equal participation within political party nominations have been receiving capacity development support (7 political clubs established in 7 districts, 3 women's organizations of 3 political parties, Romani Women and Girls Network, Gender Equality Platform consisting of 30 organizations).

Nearly 1000 (949) women candidates received training or individual coaching before the local elections through the combined efforts of the WiP Programme partners. 8 of these were subsequently elected as mayors and 90 as local councilors. Significant effort was invested to identify women candidates in the first place, through nomination campaign and outreach in the communities. In 2016, over 1000 women

⁵ <http://md.one.un.org/content/unct/moldova/ro/home/presscenter/press-releases/barometrul-de-gen-cum-particip-femeile-i-brbaii-in-politic-i-in/>

⁶ <http://www.aapm.md/rus/rukovodstvo-po-otcenke-seksizma-v-reklame.html>

⁷ Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M67qHSGpX4A>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttlMuboABuo>

received capacity building on leadership and political participation aimed at enhancing their skills to serve as mayors, as elected or appointed officials at the local level, as well to run as candidates for future elections. In 2017, other **205** women received support and capacity building to efficiently lead in their communities or at their work place.

The WiP Programme from its very start has been designed as a joint collaboration with two prominent human rights and gender NGOs: East Europe Foundation (EEF) and Centre Partnership for Development (CPD) that are equal partners with UN Women and UNDP. One of the main objectives of EEF and CPD was to consolidate the platform of NGOs active in the area of gender equality promotion and to use it as a tool of pressure on the stakeholders responsible for TSM adoption. This objective was achieved with the establishment of the Gender Equality Platform in July 2015. Currently, the Platform brings together 30 prominent NGOs and individuals committed to gender equality.

The WiP Programme has further strengthened the institutional capacity of the GEP through supporting its Secretariat function in 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the development of three key documents to guide its work in the upcoming period.

The WIP Programme has made significant contribution to increasing **media reporting on positive and inspirational representation of women**, as well as challenging public's perceptions on "typical" positions and occupations of women and men.

300 "success stories" of women leaders from different walks of life – in politics, business, civil service, civil society, etc. – and from all corners of the country, have been identified and featured on print, on-line and audio-visual media in the course of the year.

An additional **60 success stories** about women entrepreneurship were developed and disseminated on different online platforms⁸ as well as in a brochure. **15 short videos** were developed featuring some of the most inspiring women leaders in business.⁹ The information about all existing resources for women entrepreneurs is presented on a web platform: www.platformafemeilor.md. Besides this, the *journalists* involved in the developing of success stories became more aware about how to present women and gender equality topics in a non-stereotypical way, as well as to avoid sexism in language and in photos/images.

The first of its kind in the country national Photo contest "Equality through lenses" launched in 2015 for amateur and professional photographers resulted in 31 photo exhibitions and 30 debates on the topic of "*Women and Men seen through the photographers' lens: realities and inspirations*" featuring the best 50 photos.

The communities where the exhibitions and debates took place are portrayed on the online map¹⁰ which includes pictures and quotes from the participants of each exhibition. About 15,000 women and men viewed the exhibitions and 1,650 attended the public debates. The Facebook page created to promote the contest and showcase the photos is followed by 1,317 people.

The CCET has been a prominent voice for gender equality in elections and politics, and together with CEC, Moldova engaged directly over 2,000 people, primarily youth and people living outside Chisinau,

⁸ Former ealider.md platform integrated within platformafemeilor.md, and AFAM's Facebook page)

⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RpH2N7a4A6Y>

¹⁰ Map of the Photo contest "Equality through lenses" <http://coderi.net/profile-map/index-ro.html>

in awareness raising events on elections and gender equality in elections. Thus, making use of innovating approaches in raising awareness about gender equality in electoral leadership and politics through art¹¹, CCET organized the first of a kind public event “Let’s conduct together” to advocate for gender equality which was broadcasted live for broader coverage¹².

Output 1.3: Capacities of the Election Management Bodies on gender responsive electoral management enhanced.

In the course of 2014-2017, the Women in Politics Programme supported the efforts of the Central Election Commission (CEC) and the Centre for Continuous Electoral Training (CCET) of Moldova in championing a strong gender perspective in election management and electoral processes. The key areas of cooperation and results are mentioned below.

Prior to 2014 parliamentary and 2015 local elections, the Programme supported **8 CSO-ran voter education campaigns** that reached a total of 442,096 people including ethnic minority women, women with disabilities, first-time voters, etc. who have been encouraged and informed to cast meaningful vote. Prior to 2014 Parliamentary elections, 93 Romani women have been capacitated with relevant electoral knowledge and leadership skills, which has enabled them to conduct awareness raising campaigns (including door to door) in 9 Roma communities calling Roma and non-Roma population to participate in elections. **For 2015 local elections, the voter turnout of the Roma population increased by 60 %**¹³ in the target communities covered by the WiP supported voter education campaign complementary to other efforts and initiatives.

With support of the “Women in Politics” programme, a total of 14 Electoral Training Modules have been gender mainstreamed, and a dedicated module on ensuring gender equality in elections along with a gender-sensitive Electoral Communication Guide have been developed and incorporated in CCET’s training programs. In-house gender-equality and leadership capacities of CCET have been developed as result of capacity building events, including an innovative Training of Training course organized in 2015 for 25 local and regional CCET trainers¹⁴. As result, prior to 2015 local elections, and 2016 presidential elections, a total of **17,091 electoral stakeholders** (including 13417 women and 3674 men) received gender sensitive electoral trainings on basis of gender aligned training materials.

Prior to the electoral system change in Moldova from Proportional Representation (PR list) to a Mixed Parallel one¹⁵, the Programme has supported the Central Electoral Commission of Moldova (CEC) and the Centre for Continuous Electoral Training (CCET) to inform people in a nonpartisan and inclusive way about all electoral systems and their gender equality implications. Therefore, a total of 69 people

¹¹ Public gender equality in leadership of EMBs and politics event “Let’s conduct together” video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPaObva9aE8> ; Article <http://oficial.md/actual/diplomati-si-functionari-electorali-au-dirijat-in-cadrul-unui-concert-in-capitala-foto>

¹² Live broadcast of the public event “Let’s Conducted together” <https://www.privesc.eu/arhiva/61805/Spectacolul--Dirijam-impreuna---organizat-de-Centrul-de-Instruire-Continua-in-Domeniul-Electoral>

¹³ Article “Traditional caravans and public debate inspire Roma people to vote” <http://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/ourwork/effectivegovernance/successstories/caravanele-tradiionale-i-dezbaterile-publice-inspir-romii-s-vote.html>

¹⁴ Press release “22 electoral officials trained today on becoming leaders tomorrow”, 15 May, 2015, <http://cicde.md/index.php?pag=news&id=1063&rid=777&l=ro>

¹⁵ 50 Members of Parliament (MP) will be elected in Single Member Districts (SMD) using the First Past the Post (FPTP) system, and 51 through a closed lists PR system. Electoral Code of the Republic of Moldova <http://cec.md/files/files/Legi/Codul%20electoral.pdf>

(45 women and 24 men) representing 11 CSOs, 10 political parties and 8 media organizations learned about the peculiarities of different electoral systems and the recommended Temporary Special Measures (TSM) that can be applied under each system to advance the representation of women, and other under-represented groups, in politics and decision making¹⁶. As result of pressure from WiP supported Gender Equality Platform¹⁷, specialized international bodies and society at large, a series of TSM¹⁸ have been introduced in the new electoral law to encourage the nomination of women candidates in Single Member Districts (SMD), including: (a) 10% increase in the yearly public funding, and a multiplication factor for each female candidate elected in a SMD for parties that will put forward at 40% of women candidates in the respective constituencies and (b) 50% decrease of the number of signatures required to register a woman candidate in SMD compared to men candidates¹⁹.

The Central Electoral Commission has undertaken dedicated efforts to address the under-representation of women in top leadership positions of the electoral management bodies (EMB). Therefore, in 2015 **CEC issued a decision recommending a balanced representation of men and women in leadership** (at chair, deputy chair, and secretary of the Council positions) of District Level Electoral Commissions (DEC)²⁰.

In 2016, **two women** have been included in the CEC composition and both have been voted in leadership positions- i.e. chair and deputy chair - which constituted a premier for Moldova.

The CEC and CCET have gained international recognition in mainstreaming a strong gender equality perspective in elections (including but not limited to implementation of gender statistics in elections, gender-responsible electoral trainings) and led the establishment of the International Association of Women in Electoral Management – WEM International which aims at promoting balanced representation of women and men in electoral management and in decision making processes at large. The Association was registered in Belgium in December 2017.

In 2017, the Programme supported WEM-International in organizing its first international thematic conference as an organization – the Round Table “Advancing Gender Equality in Elections: best practices” which brought together over 80 election and gender experts and electoral officials from 9 countries (Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Romania, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Albania and Azerbaijan

Outcome 2: Gender equality advocates influence legal frameworks and policies to increase women’s leadership and political participation.

For the first time in the history of Moldova, Roma women (7 in total) were registered on electoral lists of political parties and as independent candidates in the local elections. 2 Romani women were elected

¹⁶ Article: Moldova: Enhancing awareness of electoral stakeholders on the gender perspective of different electoral systems” <http://www.bridge-project.org/en/news2/europe-cis/1588-moldova-enhancing-awareness-of-electoral-stakeholders-on-the-gender-perspective-of-different-electoral-systems.html>

¹⁷ Position of the Platform for Gender Equality regarding the draft law no.60 of 14.03.17, on changing the electoral system in Moldova. <http://egalitate.md/en/pozitia-platformei-pentru-egalitate-de-gen-fata-de-proiectul-de-lege-nr-60-din-14-03-17-care-presupune-schimbarea-sistemului-electoral/>

¹⁸ Electoral Code of the Republic of Moldova, Articles 41, para(21) and (22) <http://cec.md/files/files/Legi/Codul%20electoral.pdf>

¹⁹ Ibidem, Article 80, para (1) <http://cec.md/files/files/Legi/Codul%20electoral.pdf>

²⁰ Quote, point 4 of CEC decision “Upon election of the chair, deputy chair and Secretary of the Council, it is recommended to observe the gender balance” CEC decision on the establishment of District Level Electoral Council (example Soldanesti), point.4, CEC, April 22, 2015, <http://www.cec.md/index.php?pag=news&id=1001&rid=12808&l=ro>

as local counselors in Chetrosu village and in Riscani town – blazing trails and setting an example for other Romani women to follow. The Programme worked individually with each of these Roma women, encouraging them to run for the local elections, as part of dedicated awareness-raising workshops. New networks and platforms representing the rights of women from specific groups and bringing women in public life together have been established and have engaged in advocacy with decision-makers on agreed priorities, as well as are working internally to empower their members for stronger public and civic engagement.

Women's leadership skills have been enhanced and they have taken a more active role towards solving pressing community problems and advancing gender equality, particularly at the local level. Over 2300 women have been involved in different capacity building activities during 2014 -2017 that enabled them to become more effective leaders. These include, but not limited to: political clubs in 7 districts that serve as knowledge and leadership centers for women before, during and after elections; pioneering mentorship programme that put women local councilors in the lead of 24 community initiatives in areas ranging from health to environment to violence against women; peer-to-peer learning and training sessions for women mayors and women local councilors that have led to them undertaking new initiatives to advance community well-being and good governance, mentorship program for women from communities where women are not represented, etc.

In response to the Mid-Term Review of the Programme in 2016, new target groups have been added in capacity building activities, namely women mayors and men local/district councilors as well as there has been increased focus on hands-on and practical exchange of good practices between peers. Roma women and girls, as one of the most under-represented in decision-making group, have received support throughout the Programme's implementation to network and develop advocacy actions towards concrete problems. Bringing duty bearers (Members of Parliament) and rights holders (women and men from different communities and groups) together has resulted in 650 constituents from all corners of Moldova (84% women) raising their issues and demanding legislative actions, with concrete steps undertaken by legislators as a result. Increased leadership and commitment to gender equality issues was demonstrated by the Parliament Secretariat.

Challenging the entrenched journalist practice to represent women in secondary or sexist roles, women are now more prominently portrayed as successful politicians, entrepreneurs and opinion leaders. A series of trainings for journalists on equitable portraying women and men in media products and using of gender sensitive language have been conducted during the Programme's implementation. After the eight-month process of 30 media institutions carrying out self-assessment from gender perspective, an increase in gender balanced coverage was achieved, whereas women's representation as main protagonists increased by 7 percent points from September, 2015 to April, 2016. 7 media institutions (out of the 30) have achieved an almost equal representation of women and men in their coverage. 37 media institutions agreed to commit to concrete targets in ensuring more gender sensitive and non-sexist coverage. Individual journalists have also reported using more gender sensitive language in their reporting. This is contributing to changing public perceptions about the role of women in society.

Nevertheless, an external evaluation conducted as a follow up in 2017 identified that the results were not sustained.

Output 2.1: Capacities of the media on gender responsive coverage of political issues enhanced.

Public at large became more aware and sensitive about women leadership due to increasing women's portraying in media. Since its launching, WiP Programme organized trainings which involved 93 journalists from various media institutions to build their capacities on gender sensitive reporting.

Using and refining a methodology piloted by UN Women in Moldova in previous years, 30 print, online and broadcast media were engaged in a process of self-assessment of their coverage from a gender perspective. A total of 54,588 media articles were evaluated in the process. This has driven further awareness and concrete actions towards achieving a fully gender-balanced coverage. Over the eight-month self-assessment process, the share of women featured as main protagonists has increased - from 14% in September 2015, to 21% in April 2016 in the media concerned.

In addition to discussing ways to increase the number of women protagonists in general and in sections where they are particularly missing (such as political), another focus of the round tables was on qualitative monitoring of content from the gender perspective²¹.

As a result of the increased sensitivity of participating media and the high visibility ensured of the self-assessment process, a total 37 media so far (29 participating and 8 additional ones) signed a commitment to respecting gender equality principles, specifying concrete steps they will perform.

Guidelines "Gender Balance in media products"²² has been elaborated and published by API experts as a knowledge base to be used by journalists and media directors in order to better understand gender equality principles in media.

Output 2.2: Capacity of gender equality advocates to promote women's leadership and political participation strengthened.

Diverse range of initiatives have been undertaken to demand inclusion of women's needs at both national and local levels. These include: Gender Equality Platform, 5 Platforms of women representing women from different groups, 7 women's political clubs, Power mapping and needs assessment in 15 localities with predominant Roma population, GirlsGoIT (Programme contribution to other partners' initiative) , Forum "Partnership for an Inclusive and Prosperous Moldova" , 3 regional workshops for business women, 5 NGOs conducted women's empowerment campaigns at local level, 24 small community initiatives undertaken by women local councilors at first mandate, 7 community small initiatives undertaken by women leaders from 7 communities with zero representation of women in decision making, National Network of Women with Disabilities has been launched, 10 peer-to-peer learning visits in 15 communities (12 headed by women mayors and 3 by men mayors) for women mayors, 3 regional initiatives launched by young Roma women and men, 16 Days Campaign on ending violence against women, including those led by women MPs and women mayors placing the survivors at the center, One

²¹ <http://api.md/news/view/ro-echilibrul-de-gen-in-mass-media-schimbarea-vine-de-la-jurnalisti-1201>
<http://www.api.md/news/view/ro-jurnalistii-au-discutat-despre-impedimentele-in-reflectarea-echilibrata-a-realitatilor-de-gen-1217>
<http://www.api.md/news/view/ro-echilibrul-de-gen-legislatie-practici-si-inovatii-1252>

²² http://api.md/upload/Ghid_gender_2016.pdf

of the two Roma women local councilors organized an initiative to encourage Romani women to participate in local council meetings.

Over 100 **Romani women** from across the countries, members of Romani Women and Girls Network (RWGN), participated in the meetings held in Chisinau. One of the meetings held in 2016 contributed to elaboration of the Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 and Action Plan for RWGN for 2016.

25 **young Roma** (17 girls and 8 boys) enhanced their capacities on gender equality, promotion of women's rights and on civic mobilizations by attending a first of its kind summer school dedicated to women's empowerment and gender equality in the period 24-29 June, 2016. In addition to expanding their knowledge on the above issues, the participants developed and implemented 3 project initiatives aimed at practice advocacy and community mobilization techniques.

One of the two **elected Romani woman local councilors** (Laura Bosnea) was supported to mobilize the Roma community around key issues they face in the town of Rascani. The councilor carried out survey with Romani women to probe into their problems. A key problem identified, poor quality of roads, has been tackled by Ms. Bosnea in her capacity as a local councilor, and reconstruction work was undertaken.

Around 200 Roma women from 15 widely populated Roma communities²³ took part in capacity development and awareness-raising workshops prior to the local elections. As a result, 7 Roma women among them registered on electoral lists of political parties and as independent candidates (5 and 2 respectively) in the local elections. They were among the 15 Roma who ran in local elections; previously, no Roma women had ever run for local office in Moldova. Another historic first took place on Election Day, when out of these 7, 2 Roma women were elected as local councilors in Chetrosu village and in Riscani town.

A capacity building program on leadership, advocacy and gender equality for women from **groups that are underrepresented in decision-making processes** was implemented in 2016 and a follow up in 2017.

39 women with different types of disabilities from across the country (including Gagauzia and Transnistria regions) have enhanced their skills to become actively involved in civic and political life. Besides enhancing their knowledge, women with disabilities identified the most stringent issues faced by them which are caused by both factors- disability and gender.

The National Forum of Women with Disabilities "We have abilities- we want possibilities!" took place on October 23, 2017, with participation of high-level officials, including Prime-Minister, several MPs and representatives of Ministry of Health, Social Protection and Family. The Forum's pinnacle was the launching of Women with Disabilities' Network, composed of 107 women with disabilities from across the country, with the possibility of extension of membership.

In addition, the Programme worked to enable local NGOs conduct women empowerment campaigns at the local level:

- The organisation "Tarna Rom" worked in 8 targeted communities populated by Roma (from Calarasi, Riscani and Hincesti), empowering 102 Roma women to get involved in politics and

²³ Chetrosu (Drochia), Tirnova (Edinet), Soroca (Soroca), Otaci (Ocnita), Riscani (Riscani), Schinoasa (Calarasi), Mingir (Hancesti), Carpineni (Hincesti), Hincesti (Hincesti), Balti municipality, Ceadir- Lunga (Comrat), Talmazza (Stefan Voda), Taraclia (Taraclia), Parcani (Calarasi), Stejareni (Straseni)

raised awareness within these communities about the importance of taking part in the elections, by offering them capacity building and information.

- The NGO “Femeia Moderna” trained 210 women in 12 localities from Orhei, Soldanesti and Rezina encouraging them to get involved in politics. As a result, 2 women have been elected as mayors (v. Samascani/ Soldanesti and v. Ciniseuti/ Rezina). 34 elected women (2 mayors, 32 local councillors) enhanced their capacities on local public authority’s administration, LPA’s functioning and project management.
- The NGO Asociatia Comunitara Pepeni conducted a participatory nomination campaign, empowering 35 women from the respective village to get involved in politics. All 35 women identified after nomination campaign received capacity building to run for elections and were registered as candidates on the political parties’ lists.
- Asociatia Comunitara Singerenii Noi facilitated the nomination campaign of 26 women in politics. The grantee facilitated the dialogue between the nominated women and political parties. The suffrage has been followed by a campaign involving women and men in a local development initiative.
- The NGO VESTA encouraged 20 women from the Southern region of Moldova to participate as candidates in the local elections. As a result, 2 women have been elected as mayors and 11 women have been elected as local councillors. The grantee broadcasted 4 TV shows and a spot on gender equality at the BAS TV station from Basarabasca.

With Programs continuous support, the Women’s Political Club 50/50 continued the coordination of **seven regional women’s political clubs established** in seven regions: Briceni, Strășeni, Telenești, Cimișlia, Cahul and newly established in Orhei and Soroca. EEF and Women’s Political Club 50/50 facilitated the dialogue and cooperation among elected women candidates in the targeted areas for advancing gender equality and solving community issues.

Over 920 women have been directly involved in activities of the local women’s political clubs in seven districts since their establishment, which range from advocacy with local branches of political parties for voluntary quotas, identifying and trying to solve together community problems, raising awareness on the importance of women to participate in political processes, etc. Key results include the implementation of recommendations from Gender Audits carried out by the clubs, under the guidance of the lead NGO WPC 50/50. The gender audits covered 28 communities from 7 districts and represented an important learning experience for the clubs in analyzing key issues, developing recommendations and lobbying for their implementation.

In 2016, 250 members of CALM Women’s Network (women mayors, women local councilors and women having managerial positions within LPAs’ institutions) improved their knowledge on how to better manage and develop a public administration by participating in 10 exchange study visits in 15 communities which are considered as good practices.

In 2017, the Women in Politics Programme has adopted a prominent focus to support **women in decision making positions at local level** to become more effective and empowered agents of change driving an inclusive and gender responsive development agenda in their constituencies, in line with recommendations of the [Programme’s Final Evaluation](#) completed in 2016. In this context, the WiP Programme

provided support in the following areas of assistance that are also included in the CALM Women's Network Strategic Plan for 2017-2019.

Taking this into account, in 2017 **86 women mayors at their first mandate** (about 47% of total women mayors) enhanced their skills in areas as gender equality, women's leadership, gender responsive local governance, budgeting (with a focus on gender responsive budget) effective communications, prevention of sexism and sexist language by participating in a comprehensive capacity building program.

Following up to another recommendation of the Programme Evaluation, four women mayors with two plus mandates were appointed as co-trainers for some sessions thus transmitting the practical aspects of the trainings from own experience and expertise.

Output 2.3 Capacities of elected women parliamentarians and Councilors to perform the elected official's duties developed and strengthened.

- **15 regional parliamentary** forums brought together 650 citizens, including 542 women, particularly from marginalized groups located in **41 administrative units** of Moldova, including Gagauzia and Transnistria, in direct dialogue with 26 Members of Parliament (12 women and 14 men) and local decision makers around issues important to women.
- All women MPs (those in their first term but also in consecutive terms) have received both training and individual coaching. Other Parliamentary structures received training as well (see Table below)
- 429 women and 35 men first-time councilors from **23 districts/rayons**, 1 municipality (Balti) and the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia enhanced their capacities in areas of local council functioning, fostering gender equality in local development agenda, finance, fundraising, communication and advocacy.
- 27 women first time councilors from different districts benefited from a pioneering mentorship program.

Under this Output, the Programme provided support to key stakeholders in Parliament to ensure strengthening of capacities and gender sensitivity, engaging with constituencies, as well as training sessions for women and men local councilors at first mandate (following 2015 local elections) and completion of the pioneering mentorship programme for women councilors.

The commitment of the Parliament of Moldova to advance gender equality, inclusive and participatory governance has increased due to continued dialogue and engagement with constituents, primarily women from marginalized groups. An instrument in this regards were the *regional parliamentary forums* supported by the Women in Politics Programme and organized in close partnership with the Common Dialogue Platform of Women MPs and the Parliamentary Secretariat through its network of four Territorial Information and Constituency Offices of the Parliament (TIOPs).

June 2016, the series of **15 regional parliamentary forums** started in November 2015 has been completed. In total, the 15 forums brought together **651 citizens, including 545 women (84%)**, particularly

from marginalized groups, in direct dialogue with parliamentarians and local decision. The forums provided a unique platform for Parliamentarians to interact with citizens, hear their concerns and proposals, particularly those faced/raised by women.

The forums, had a national coverage by engaging citizens from **41 administrative units** of Moldova, including Gagauzia and Transnistria.

An **interactive map** of the 15 forum has been produced containing both a summary and individual information on all of the forums, including disaggregated statistics on the participants, Members of Parliament, issues raised by citizens, and a photo gallery.

Based on the methodology and practice of regional policy dialogue forums on gender issues coined by WIP Programme during 2015-2016, the Parliament of Moldova organized independently 5 regional forums on women's political participation in 2017²⁴, and 8 forums on issues related to preventing violence against women, girls and children.

In December 2016, the WiP Programme provided support to the Committee on Public Administration, Regional Development, Environment and Climate Change to organize a **Round table discussion**²⁵ on "Sustainable partnerships between Parliament and Local Public Administration. Development opportunities in support of women mayors". The event gave possibility to over **150 mayors** from all over Moldova to learn first-hand about the on-going and future development opportunities available for local communities within the UN system, other development partners as well as the Government

In 2017, the WiP supported **Women's Network** under the Congress of Local Authorities of Moldova (CALM) organized two high-level advocacy events that united 82 women mayors from all over the country in dialogue with Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Ministry of Labor, Health and Social protection and 5 Members of Parliament representing the Public Administration Committee.

Shortly following the June 2015 local elections, the Programme deployed an ample **training programme** for first mandate local and district women councilors that was completed in mid-2016²⁶, based on the recommendation of the MTR, men councilors have also been included in the training programme.

A total of **464 local councilors**, including 429 women and 35 men from **23 districts**, plus Balti municipality and Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia, enhanced their capacities in the areas of local council functioning, integration of gender equality measures in local development, principles of gender sensitive budgeting, leadership, communication, advocacy, negotiation, fundraising and partnership building in order to best address the needs of most vulnerable local constituents, including women.

The novelty of 2016, was the **inclusion of men councilors** at community and district level in the training programme as per suggestion of the donor expressed during the Mid-Term Review of the programme

²⁴ [Press release by Orhei District Council "Role and importance of women's participation in public and political life <http://or.md/index.php/2017/06/26/rolul-si-importanta-femeii-viata-publica-si-politica/>]

²⁵ Press Release "150 women mayors in dialogue with Parliament" <http://parlament.md/Actualitate/Comunicatedepresa/tabid/90/ContentId/2764/Page/1/language/ro-RO/Default.aspx>

²⁶ Article "Women councilors at first mandate, trained in fundraising and gender equality" <http://md.one.un.org/content/unct/mol-dova/en/home/presscenter/press-releases/consiliere-locale-la-primul-mandat--instruite-in-atragerea-fondu/>

completed in early 2016. This mixed-gender training approach proved effective in expanding the understanding of men on and advantages of gender sensitive governance and contributed to strengthening cooperation between male and female councilors for further advancement of the gender equality agenda in local communities and districts.

At the end of module II, each group of councilors went on a **study visit to a model community** headed by a woman mayor where they had the possibility to learn about practical ideas they can implement back in their communities.

A **comprehensive mentorship program** titled *Inspir-o!* for 27 first-time council women launched in 2015 by CPD was completed in 2016 with significant results. During the Mentorship Program, in 2016, the focus continued on capacity building, support in the implementation of 24 community based projects and mentorship relations.

Considering the success and lessons learnt of the first mentorship Programme, a new INSPIR-O edition has been launched, oriented towards women from communities where, as a result of local election of 2015, was registered 0 (zero) representation of women in local councils.

27 women mentees have been identified from 7 communities²⁷ with zero representation of women in decision making to enhance their skills to become legitimate leaders and be able to run for the next local elections. In this respect, women mentees have enhanced their capacities in such areas as, gender equality and leadership, good governance and community mobilization, local transparency and public access to information, time risk and management, project writing and project implementation. Based on acquired knowledge, 7 small community initiatives were developed and implemented in 7 localities.

After implementation of mentorship programme, 27,261 direct and indirect beneficiaries have been reached, which represents 7,8% of population from the targeted communities. 83 community mobilization actions have been carried, with implication of 699 volunteers (467 women and 232 men). Additional financial contribution has been collected to implement 7 small community projects, thus 345,760.54 MDL (19,963.08 USD) has been collected from individuals and 225,500.00 MDL (13,019.63 USD) represents the financial contribution of the local public administration.

Significant tailor-made capacity development in the area of gender equality was provided to all key stakeholders in Parliament – female Members of Parliament (MPs), newly elected as well as those in subsequent mandates, the Parliament Secretariat, including its leadership and staff of the 4 Parliamentary Constituency and Information Offices, Standing Committees.

Shortly after taking office, the Programme provided critical support to all 13 newly elected **women parliamentarians** in building and putting forward a favorable public image by providing tailor made training programmes and individual coaching on public speaking, personal branding, building strong media presence and relations, and making use of social media platforms to engage more closely with constituents and the general public²⁸. The Programme also extended its capacity building program to the 9 women MPs with previous mandates and senior Parliament leadership which did not benefit of this kind of tailored support so far. This ensured that all 22 women Parliamentarians, as well as the leadership

²⁷ Ialoveni (Ialoveni), Cociulia (Cantemir), Suruceni (Ialoveni), Morozeni (Orhei), Milesti (Nisporeni), Pelinia (Drochia), Rublenita (Soroca)

²⁸ Women MPs from Moldova are closer to the people, thanks to social networks, UN Moldova, October 20, 2015, <http://www.un.md/viewnews/357/>

of Parliamentary Secretariat have received critical capacity and skills development support enabling them to carry their duties more effectively.

In 2016, in premier, the Parliament of Moldova Constituency offices organized an **essay contest** in 4 regions where the PCIOs are based on the topics of “Open Doors for Women in Politics”²⁹. The inspiration behind this initiative of the PCIOs came from their active participation and co-organizing of the 15 regional forums where boosting political participation of women was high on the agenda.

In 2017, the Women in Politics Programme supported the Parliament of Moldova in acknowledging the winners of a national video-contest among children on the topic of addressing violence against women. The program provided symbolic gifts for the children and provided an expert to talk to children about root causes of violence and gender inequalities in an accessible manner.³⁰

In 2017 the Programme has made a dedicated effort to advance **gender sensitive language** use in public life and politics in light of divergent views in the society, including among women in leadership positions, fueled by resistance of Academia and some state actors.

The findings of the research have been incorporated in the first ever comprehensive **Guide “Non Sexist Language. Theoretical Fundamentals and Practical Recommendations”** was developed by the Women in Politics Programme. The publication provides a solid analysis of best and relevant international practices in the area of use of gender-responsive language, particularly in political and public administration contexts, and the recommendations provided are in line with official linguistic publications and official dictionaries of Romanian language.

The Guide will constitute a resolute argument in the efforts to persuade Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection responsible for the development and enforcement of National Occupational Classifier to list feminine equivalents all professions.

In October 2017, Moldova hosted the Regional Conference for Eastern Europe and Central Asia “Parliamentarians for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” organized by UNDP, UN Women and OSCE-ODIHR in partnership with the Parliament of Moldova and with support from the Government of Sweden. Moldova’s gender equality achievements – to many of which the Programme “Women in Politics” had an important contribution - have been showcased to over 90 parliamentarians, local elected officials and civil society practitioners from 12 CIS and Central Asia countries.

²⁹ Press release Parliament “A group of young people awarded by the Parliament following an essay contest on political participation of women” <http://www.parlament.md/Actualitate/Comunicatedepresa/tabid/90/ContentId/2531/Page/7/language/ro-RO/Default.aspx>

³⁰ Press release Parliament “Winners of video contest awarded in Parliament” <http://www.parlament.md/Actualitate/Comunicatedepresa/tabid/90/ContentId/3636/language/ro-RO/Default.aspx>

Indicator based performance assessment

	Achieved indicator targets	Reasons for variance with planned target (if any)	Source of verification
<p>Outcome 1. Legal frameworks and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are reformed/adopted and/or implemented Indicator: Adoption and implementation of appropriate Temporary Special Measures (TSMs)</p>	<p>Pursuant to sustained and joint advocacy, the Legislative package 180 was adopted on 14 April 2016 under the title Law no. 71 on modification and supplementing of some legal acts.</p>		<p>http://lex.justice.md/md/365019/</p>
<p>Output 1.1. Capacity at national and sub-national levels to develop and implement legal frameworks and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making enhanced Indicator 1.1.1 Legislative amendments on promoting women in decision making drafted and submitted to the Parliament Baseline: Relevant draft amendments to Electoral Code, Party Code, Parliament Law, the Law on Government and Gender Equality Law are developed to promote women in politics and decision making. No initiatives undertaken to develop the secondary legislation to ensure alignment with all other relevant law Planned Target: Amendments to Law on Government, and relevant other laws and by-laws drafted in a participatory and transparent manner Indicator 1.1.2 Political parties receive information/methods to nominate more women Baseline: None Planned Target: At least all Parliamentary parties receive information on the nomination of more women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target reached: The Programme has supported advocacy efforts and worked to ensure that legislative Package 180 moves forward in the legislative process. Further support on implementation of legal provisions related to sexism in advertising was provided to MLSPF and draft Regulation for establishment and functioning of Experts’ Council in the field of advertising was prepared. 2. Target reached: During 2014-2017, all political parties received information/ methods to nominate more women on electoral lists, as well as to promote more women in decision making positions. In particular, they received 5 resolutions voicing the needs of different groups of women representing different social and professional groups and 7 position papers submitted by CSOs promoting gender equality. During 2016, all political parties received information/ methods about the need to adopt gender equality quota to ensure equitable representation of women in politics, such as 2 flash-mobs, a brief opinion policy note, three position papers, 2 infographics. One infographic developed on main provisions adopted by Law no. 71. 3. 3 videos were produced and broadcasted on the main provisions of the LAW 71 on national Tv chan. 		<p>Parliament website – Report from session of Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Inter-Ethnic Relations; Official gazette publications – official legal web page Resolutions prepared by women from different groups; CSO (CPD and EEF) websites and quarterly reports; Position papers issued and shared by CSOs (CPD, EEF, Gender Equality Platform).</p>

<p>Output 1.2 Capacities at all levels to promote women’s participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Organizations supporting women candidates and demanding women’s equal participation within political party nominations received capacity development support</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 10 organizations at the central and local level</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage of women candidates nominated and running</p> <p>Baseline: Parliament = 27%, Mayors = 17%, Councils = 32%</p> <p>Planned Target: increase of 10 pp.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Average rank of women candidates decreased in party lists for parliamentary election³¹</p> <p>Baseline: 60%</p> <p>Planned Target: Decrease by 10pp</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target exceeded: Over 10 organizations supporting women candidates and demanding women’s equal participation within political party nominations have been receiving capacity development support (5 political clubs established in 5 districts, 3 women’s organizations of 3 political parties, Romani Women and Girls Network, Gender Equality Platform consisting of 27 organizations). 2. Target reached: Total of 949 women received knowledge and tools to be nominated and run for the elections in the framework of the Programme. In 2016, over 1,000 women received capacity building on leadership and political participation aimed at enhancing their skills to serve as mayors, as elected or appointed officials at the local level, as well to run as candidates for future elections. 3. Slight progress towards target: % of women candidates in Parliament (2014 elections) – 30.30%; Mayor (2015 elections) - 19.3 %; Local Councils (2015 elections) – 34.9%. 4. Increase in the placement of women in top 20% of party lists as follows: Parliamentary elections: 2010 - top 20 – 17.4% (places 1-10 – 14.8%; places 11-20 – 20.0%³²); 2014 - top 20 – 21.15% (places 1-10 - 24%; places 11-20 – 18.3%³³); Election of local councils: 2011 - top 20 – 5.85% (places 1-10 – 3.7%; places 11-20 - 8%³⁴), 2015 - top 20 - 23% (places 1-10 – 18.3% places 11 -20 – 27.7%³⁵). 		<p>Reports of partnering and target organizations;</p> <p>Report of CSOs and public opinion studies;</p> <p>CPD analysis of political party lists and ranking (Political party Monitoring report);</p> <p>CEC Gender analysis of 2014 and 2015 elections³⁶</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Capacities of the Election Management Bodies on gender responsive electoral management enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage of women members of the CEC and of rayon and precinct level electoral commissions</p> <p>Baseline: 1 woman CEC member, 36% women Heads of electoral commissions at rayon level</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target achieved: Two women have been included in the 2016 CEC composition, both voted in leadership positions- i.e. chair and deputy chair; For 2014 parliamentary elections, women constituted 34.3% among Heads of Electoral Commission at District/rayon Level (DEC) which constitutes an increase of 17% from 2010 elections when women’s share was of 28.6%; for 2015 local elections share of women as Heads of Level II DEC was of 29% - a decrease from 		<p>CEC Annual Report;</p> <p>Voter education materials;</p> <p>Voter turnout sex disaggregated data;</p> <p>CEC Gender analysis of 2014 and 2015 elections³⁷;</p>

³¹ Candidate rank is measured from the top of the list, such at a lower-rank the candidate is more likely to be elected than a higher-rank one.

³² Șanse Egale în Procesul Electoral. Studiu de caz: Alegerile parlamentare anticipate din 28 noiembrie 2010, CPD, 2010, Chisinau

³³ Studiu de caz: Alegerile parlamentare din 30 noiembrie 2014", CPD, 2014, p. 20, fig. 7, http://progen.md/files/6842_raport_final_alegeri_2014.pdf

³⁴ Studiu de caz: Șanse Egale în Procesul Electoral: Cazul Alegerilor Locale 2011, CPD, 2011, p. 20, fig. 15, http://progen.md/files/8720_raport.pdf

³⁵ Șanse egale în procesul electoral. Studiu de caz: alegerile locale generale din 14 și 28 iunie 2015", CPD, 2015, p. 20, figure 10, http://progen.md/files/7091_sanse_egale_in_procesul_electoral.pdf

³⁶ Infographics "Gender Equality in Elections in the Republic of Moldova" <http://bit.ly/2mo3oJj>

³⁷ Ibidem

<p>Planned Target: At least 1 person increase in the number of women among CEC members and 10 % increase among the Heads of electoral commissions at rayon level</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 CEC voter registration and education campaign has a particular focus on women, youth, and on vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baseline: No particular focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups in the previous voter registration and education campaigns</p> <p>Planned Target: CEC voter registration and education campaign with a particular focus on women, youth, and on vulnerable groups designed and implemented in the general and local elections</p>	<p>36% in 2011. However, progress has been achieved at the levels of women vice-presidents of Level DEC in 2015 – 49% women vice-presidents in 2015 compared to 44% in 2011 - which represents a 11.4% increase.</p> <p>2. Target achieved: 8 CSO-ran voter education campaigns were conducted prior to 2014 parliamentary and 2015 local elections reached a total of 442,096 people including ethnic minority women, women with disabilities, first-time voters, etc. have been encouraged and informed to cast meaningful vote.</p>		<p>CEC website (composition of CEC membership)³⁸;</p> <p>CSO reports on voter education campaigns 2014, 2015;</p> <p>Articles/stories on voter education campaigns³⁹ on UN portals and in media⁴⁰.</p>
<p>Outcome 2. Gender equality advocates influence legal frameworks and policies to increase women’s leadership and political participation</p> <p>Indicator: Agreed women’s agenda/manifesto on joint platforms amongst Women from communities, community groups, CSOs, think tank organizations and political parties calling for women’s increased participation in politics</p> <p>Baseline: not defined</p> <p>Planned Target: not defined</p>			<p>Public Opinion survey;</p> <p>Organization’s reports;</p> <p>Media reports.</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Capacities of the media on gender responsive coverage of political issues enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of media organizations undertaking internal monitoring of gender sensitivity of their product on regular basis before, during and after elections</p> <p>Baseline: 17 print and online media organizations</p> <p>Planned Target: At least another 20 print, online, audio-visual media</p>	<p>1. Target achieved: Total of 30 media outlets undertook internal monitoring of the gender sensitivity of their products on a regular basis.</p> <p>2. During 2017 37 Media outlets passed through an external evaluation that identified that that not all the commitments undertaken by media outlets were respected.</p>		<p>Media monitoring results;</p> <p>Media Association surveys/reports;</p> <p>List of media with signed commitments.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Capacity of gender equality advocates to promote women’s leadership and political participation strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of initiatives undertaken by women and women’s groups, NGOs and media to demand inclusion of women’s needs and priorities in the political party agenda at central and local level</p> <p>Baseline: none</p>	<p>1. Target exceeded: Diverse range of initiatives have been undertaken to demand inclusion of women’s needs at both national and local levels.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equality Platform • 5 Platforms of women representing women from different groups • 7 women’s political clubs 		<p>CSO reports;</p> <p>Media report</p>

³⁸ Composition of CEC <http://cec.md/index.php?pag=news&id=1060&l=ro>

³⁹ Story “Traditional caravans and public debate inspire Roma people to vote” <http://bit.ly/2nvDB1a>

⁴⁰ Article “Hop-hop hai la vot” <http://www.timpul.md/articol/hop-hop-hai-la-vot-75670.html>

<p>Planned Target: at least 30 initiatives in communities and rayon levels undertaken to identify women’s common needs and interest and demand political parties’ response in their agenda before and after election. The identified needs of women are brought to the central level for the attention of political leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power mapping and needs assessment in 15 localities with predominant Roma population • 3 regional workshops for business women • 5 NGOs conducted women’s empowerment campaigns at local level • 24 small community initiatives undertaken by women local councilors at first mandate • 10 peer-to-peer learning visits in 15 communities (12 headed by women mayors and 3 by men mayors) for women mayors, • 3 regional initiatives launched by young Roma women and men • 16 Days Campaign on ending violence against women, including those led by women MPs and women mayors placing the survivors at the center • One of the two Roma women local councilors organized an initiative to encourage Romani women to participate in local council meetings • GirlsGoIT (Programme contribution to other partners’ initiative) • Forum “Partnership for an Inclusive and Prosperous Moldova” (Programme contribution to UN Women initiative) • 86 first time women mayors were trained on gender equality and good governance principles • 39 women with disabilities learned how to run for elections and to demand for their rights • Women from underrepresented groups implemented individual action plans and exceeded the set targets. • 21 Women from 7 communities with zero representation passed through a complex Mentorship program and implemented community initiatives. 		
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<p>Output 2.3. Capacities of elected women parliamentarians and councillors to perform the elected official's duties developed and strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of meetings between MPs and women from rural and urban areas organized Baseline: no separate meetings of MPs with women and their organizations. Meetings between MPs and women are held as part of usual routine community meetings that are rarely organized Planned Target: 15 rayons will be visited and meetings will be held by MPs with women</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Number of newly elected women MPs received initial training Baseline: None Planned Target: All newly elected Women MPs trained</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3 Number of Women Councillors trained Baseline: None Planned Target: Women councillors in 10 target rayons trained</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target achieved: 15 regional parliamentary forums brought together 650 citizens, including 542 women, particularly from marginalized groups located in 41 administrative units of Moldova, including Gagauzia and Transnistria, in direct dialogue with 26 Members of Parliament (12 women and 14 men) and local decision makers around issues important to women. 2. Target exceeded: All women MPs (those in their first term but also in consecutive terms) have received both training and individual coaching. Other Parliamentary structures received training as well (see Table below) 3. Target exceeded: 429 women and 35 men first-time councilors from 23 districts/rayons, 1 municipality (Balti) and the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia enhanced their capacities in areas of local council functioning, fostering gender equality in local development agenda, finance, fundraising, communication and advocacy. 4. Target exceeded: 27 women first time councilors from different districts benefited from a pioneering mentorship program. 		<p>Media reporting;</p> <p>Annual program report;</p> <p>Contractors/service providers' reports on various capacity building activities for women parliamentarians, Secretariat staffers and women councillors;</p> <p>Parliament web-site/ newsletters;</p> <p>Interactive Map on regional forums – coverage, issues raised.</p>
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